

Appendix B
CULTURAL RESOURCES
PHASE I INVESTIGATION REPORT

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE
RECREATION PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE PROJECT
RAYSTOWN LAKE
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

PLANNING DIVISION
BALTIMORE DISTRICT
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

A. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Project Purpose

In 1992, Assistant Secretary of the Army Nancy Dorn initiated a study team to provide recommendations for new uses of Corps properties. One of the recommendations of this team was to promote partnerships with the private sector to provide outdoor recreation opportunities. A contractor evaluated over 400 Corps properties, and twenty five were selected for possible development. One of these twenty-five, Raystown Lake, was selected for the development of a conference center and golf course on an undeveloped part of the Raystown property (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The Baltimore District, Planning Division is conducting a variety of environmental and cultural investigations for the project as part of the compliance with the Environmental Protection Act and the Historic Preservation Act.

2. Compliance Requirements

Federal and state legislation require that a Phase I cultural resource survey be conducted prior to construction of the Raystown RPI project. This Phase I survey was designed to identify both architectural and archeological resources that could be affected by the proposed project. The survey was specifically required under terms of Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80:915; 16 U.S.C. 470), as implemented under terms of Executive Order 11593, and codified under terms of 36 CFR 800, Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural properties, 1974. The legislation described above requires Federal agencies, or project sponsors seeking federal funding and/or permits to conduct cultural resources surveys to locate, identify, and evaluate historic and prehistoric resources in advance of project approval.

3. Project Methodology

A Phase I archeological survey is the initial research procedure in the three-level cultural resource management plan. Its primary goal is to identify both recorded and new cultural resources within a project area and provide a preliminary evaluation for each resource for nomination to the Register of Historic Places following the criteria presented in 36CFR800. Specifications for the implementation of historic preservation measures are given in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning (NPS 1983) and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Guidelines for Archeological Investigations (Bureau for Historic Preservation 1991).

To accomplish the goals of this Phase I survey, both background and field research has been conducted to locate and

evaluate the historical significance and cultural affiliation of all cultural resources within the project boundaries. The management of potentially important sites includes recommendations for avoidance of construction impacts and/or for additional studies to determine Register eligibility. Background and field research has been of adequate intensity as to permit these interpretive and evaluation processes to be satisfactorily completed.

The first task conducted for this project is a literature review. During that portion of the study, data was collected concerning the prehistoric and historic landuse patterns of the Upper Juniata River Basin; historic maps were evaluated to determine possible sites in the vicinity of the project areas; and the state cultural site files were researched to determine if recorded historic or prehistoric sites were identified in the area. The objective of this task is to 1.) identify previously documented sites that could be affected by the project, and 2.) determine the potential for unrecorded sites to be located in the vicinity of the project areas.

The second task conducted for this project was a disturbance survey. Because of the steep terrain that dominates the region, there is the potential for restricting the focus of investigations on those portions of the Raystown property having a potential for containing intact resources. The objective of this task is 1.) to identify project areas that can be eliminated from field investigations, based upon evident modern disturbance or erosion, and 2.) develop a field strategy for investigating the undisturbed areas.

The third task conducted for this project was field investigations. Field investigations are warranted for project locations that either contain known sites, or are high to moderate potential areas for containing sites, and have not been adversely disturbed by modern construction activities or erosion. When warranted, field investigations were conducted in accordance with the Area of Potential Effect. Phase I field investigations for this project consisted of limited excavation of shovel tests, a field surface survey, and documentation of identified resources.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE BASE

1. General Description

Raystown Lake is located within Huntingdon County, in the south central portion of the state of Pennsylvania, and within the Upper Juniata River Basin. This subbasin includes all of Blair County, the northern two-thirds of Bedford County, the western half of Huntingdon County, and small parts of the adjacent counties. This subbasin covers a total land area of 1,943 square miles.

Population concentrations in the subbasin are found along the Little Juniata River Valley from Tyrone in the north through Bellwood to Altoona. To the east of Altoona, population along the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River is concentrated in Holidaysburg, the county seat of Blair County. Downstream along the Juniata River, Huntingdon is the major population center and the county seat of Huntingdon County. Population concentrations along the Raystown Branch are centered on the communities of Everett and Bedford, the county seat of Bedford County.

Raystown Lake is an 8,300 acre recreational pool. It was impounded by an earth-filled dam, constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1973, and forms a 27-mile-long lake (Merkel 1978:1).

2. Geophysical Overview of the Raystown Branch

Most of the Juniata Basin is located in the Appalachian Mountain Section of the Valley and Ridge Province. Also included is a small strip of land in the Allegheny Mountain Section of the Appalachian Plateau Province located along the subbasin's western boundary. The whole area is characterized by northeast-southwest trending mountains, reflecting folds in the earth's crust. The mountains around Hollidaysburg are an example of such folding. Separating the two physiographic provinces is the Allegheny Front, a rather broad, steep mountainous mass. The Allegheny Mountain Section of the basin consists mostly of smooth broad ridges, which are occasionally cut deeply by water gaps. The Appalachian Mountain Section is characterized by tall, narrow, steep forested ridges oriented in a southwest to northeast direction. Between these ridges are narrow valleys with a few broader upland plateau.

Where mountains and valleys are parallel and straight, stream development has a trellis pattern. The Little Juniata Basin exhibits such a pattern. The stream pattern is dendritic where the regional fold pattern is complicated. The headwaters of Dunning Creek has this "branching tree" pattern as it enters the opening at Dunning and Evitts Mountains. The streams are swift-flowing, and they are actively cutting their channels deeper into the underlying rock strata. This downward grading of stream channels encourages a vigorous land-erosion cycle that is

thoroughly dissecting the area, and most of it now has a strong relief. In general, the slopes are steep from the tops of the ridges to the edges of the alluvial floodplains. The alluvial floodplains along the streams are generally very narrow, and where the valleys are wider there is generally a series of alluvial terraces, some of which are very old and occupy benchlike positions 100 feet or more above the present streams (Israel 1982:2).

Another very characteristic and important features of this subbasin is that the rock types repeat themselves as a result of the parallel folding and erosion. Thus the Pocono sandstone is found in the Allegheny Mountains, farther east in Terrace Mountain, and still farther east in Sideling Hill, the eastern border of the subbasin. The character of each rock type is consistently expressed in the type of landform it creates, i.e. the Tuscarora quartzite is always associated with mountain areas and the Ordovician limestones are found in the valleys.

3. Geology

The geological formation in the Raystown Lake area is classified as the Marine Beds Formation. The Marine Beds in the Juniata River Basin are located in the valley east of the Allegheny Front, the valley west of Terrace and Stone Mountains, and in small areas near Hollidaysburg and Bedford. Topographically, this formation creates long ridges with narrow, shallow valleys. The ridges are the result of tough conglomeratic sandstones while the softer shales are in the valleys. These beds cover a wide area and contain a large variety of rock types. Shales predominate but sandstone and limestone units are present.

The Hamilton Group, underlying the Marine Beds, stretches east of Tussey Mountain in a linear outcrop from Bedford County to Cornpropst Mills in Huntingdon County where it turns and follows along the east side of Stone Mountain. Its counterpart east of the Alleghenies varies in width following the folded Brush, Loop and Dunning Mountains. Terrain features in the east consist of long, narrow ridges caused by certain sandstone members while in the western portion, hills are more rolling and low due to the lack of sandstones (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:15).

4. Soils

The general soil association in the project area is the Berks-Weikert-Ernest Association. This soil association is typified as sloping to steep, shallow to deep soils formed in material weathered from shale and some colluvium. These soils are formed by the material weathered from shale and sandstone, and colluvially deposited into the rich river valleys. The landscape consists of highly dissected rolling hills and steep-walled narrow valleys. In general, the areas having this soil association are wooded, because the steep terrain limits the potential for other sustained uses. Most of the area is well suited for trees, wildlife habitat, and recreational uses (Merkel 1978:8).

The soil types that dominate in the Raystown Lake RPI area are the Berks-Weikert Association (BMF) and Calvin Series (Ca) soils (Figure 4). Berks-Weikert soils are steep soils on slopes of 25 to 70 percent, eroded from underlying shales. They are generally shallow, and subject to extensive erosion. These soils are unsuitable for any sustained uses (Merkel 1978:18). The Calvin soils are moderately deep, gently sloping to moderately steep, well drained soils on highly dissected uplands. These soils formed on material weathered from shale, siltstone, and fine grained sandstone. Most of these areas are wooded, but some are level enough to allow cultivation or pasturage, notably the CaB soils (Merkel 1978:22). In two areas, Raritan Silt Loam is located, forming large upland terraces. Prior to the construction of the Raystown Dam, the river level was at 675 feet, therefore, these terraces were located about 100 feet above the former river floodplain. Raritan Silt Loam is found on 2 to 10 percent slopes, and formed from old parent material (in this case, eroded shales), deposited by streams. These soils are good for pasture and hay, and only limited benefits for agricultural purposes.

5. Flora

During the Paleo-Indian times hunting and gathering bands were adapted to the predominately spruce-pine-hemlock forests in the area. Like their contemporaries elsewhere, Paleo-Indians in the region probably hunted large game, such as caribou, in addition to hunting small game and collecting local food plants. After ca. 8000 B.C., the climate in the northeast began to change, and the spruce-pine-hemlock forests were gradually replaced by the present dominance of oak-hickory forests. The Raystown Lake area, prior to historic settlement, consisted of mixed hardwoods and conifers. Oak, walnut, beech, hickory, and other nut-producing trees provided an abundant and easily recoverable source of fat and carbohydrate. Undergrowth included many varieties of edible berries and other fruit producing trees and scrubs (Michels 1968:68).

6. Faunal Resources

Prehistoric faunal resources are similar to those found in the present Raystown ecological environment. The forest setting supported a large and permanent population of white-tailed deer, raccoon, beaver, woodchuck, and muskrat. Evidence from the Sheep Rock Shelter excavations indicate that available food fish included American shad, black redhorse, suckers, quillbacks (Bowser and Willey 1968:117-145). The streams and rivers in the area presently contain suckers, bullheads, eels, striped bass, shad, walleye, and fallfish. Shellfish, water fowl, and turtles were also present (Michels 1968:68). Another important food resource available from the Raystown Branch was several varieties of fresh-water mollusca, consisting of the pelecypod and gastropod families, and most significantly the unionidae species (Willey and Ruskin 1968:149).

B. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SETTLEMENT

1. Prehistoric Settlement Overview

Four major prehistoric archeological periods have been defined for Pennsylvania, Paleo-Indian, prior to 8,000 B.C.; Archaic 8,000 B.C. to 2,000 B.C.; Transitional, 2,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.; and Woodland, 1,000 B.C. to historic contact. Evidence for human occupation in the Raystown Branch watershed has been found for all four periods.

During the Paleo-Indian times hunting and gathering bands were adapted to the predominately spruce-pine-hemlock forests in the area. Like their contemporaries elsewhere, Paleo-Indians in the region probably hunted large game, such as caribou, in addition to hunting small game and collecting local food plants. Little evidence from this early era survives, most commonly as sporadic finds of spear tips or butchering tools. Only three of the thirty six sites identified by Smith contained such tools.

Archaic populations represent a series of gradual adaptations to changing deciduous forest environments. By the end of the Archaic period populations were many times their original size, with bands exploiting well defined and ecologically variable territories. Hunting, trapping, and fishing were all carried out, each component varying with the season and with the particular location. Several types of sites were maintained, including base camps, collecting stations, quarries, and hunting and butchering site.

The presence of an Early Archaic component at Sheep Rock Shelter is indicated by the recovery of diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts, such as Kirk Corner-Notched points and a bifacially ground celt fragment. Michels (1968:69) hypothesized that the original occupation of Sheep Rock occurred at this time, and was the result on the intrusion of nomadic hunter/gather bands from the south, as a contact network developed to link together the widely dispersed bands.

The Middle Archaic component at Sheep Rock was represented by a six foot level of midden soils, charcoal, shale and rockfall. Two burials were discovered in this strata. The artifact density was low, but the assemblage pointed to several domestic activities, hunting, hide preparation, food preparation, and stone implement manufacture (Michels 1968:70). Michels suggested that during the Middle Archaic, population expansion was occurring, and transitory bands of hunter/gathers would visit the shelter on a regular basis for shelter and temporary encampment.

The Late Archaic Period was evidenced at Sheep Rock by an 18 inch layer of mixed soils. An intensive and highly restrictive contact network was postulated, linking the central Pennsylvania region to New York State. Over 50 percent of the projectile points recovered from this strata at Sheep Rock belonged to the Brewerton

Complex of New York. Michels suggested that the relationship between the Sheep Rock artifacts and geographical zones to the north was the result of 1) a marked increase in population density, 2) a marked increase in population mobility, and 3) the resulting intensification of inter-band contacts arising from a system of extensively overlapping territorial ranges (Michaels 1968:72).

A primarily riverain orientation is hypothesized for the Transitional Period, as testified by the fishing component to the archeological assemblages of the period and the proximity of these sites to major rivers. Debitage of rhyolite, a commonly used material, and typical broad point forms of projectile points both attest to the presence of Transitional Period peoples in the Raystown Branch drainage.

At Sheep Rock Shelter, the Transitional Phase was evidenced by the collection of 70 steatite vessel fragments, 4 varieties of Broadspear points, steatite net sinkers, and notched pebble sinkers. Michels hypothesized that the invention of the canoe at this time transformed the hunting bands to more river orientation, with the major focus of hunting and gathering being conducted along the navigable waterways.

The Woodland Period occupants of the region added agricultural crops to their list of food resources. Living in either dispersed loci, rock shelters or in nucleated villages along the major river courses, Woodland peoples again maintained the vast hinterlands for trapping, hunting and collecting.

At Sheep Rock Shelter, the Early Woodland Period was represented by a pronounced affinity to northern cultures. The Meadowood Complex was prominent, but other New York types were also located. This period also evidenced the beginnings of pottery manufacture, and the types recovered from this strata also showed New York traits. However, it should be noted that the Early Woodland assemblage did not have any non-local base materials. Michels (1968:75) postulated that although the bands migrated annually into the New York region, they relied on locally available materials for both their lithic and ceramic manufacturing needs. He also deduced that the shelter was used at this time as a seasonal base camp for several extended families, especially during the fall and winter months.

The Middle Woodland Component witnessed the breakdown of the contact network that had characterized the previous levels at Sheep Rock Shelter, and probably the entire Raystown Basin. Both the lithic and ceramic remains were largely insular in nature, and suggested that the development of horticulture resulted in the isolationist character of the archeological remains. The technology of food production, even with incipient horticulture, usually requires a community to establish permanent central base camps (Michels 1968:76).

The Late Woodland Period is characterized as the development

of small hamlets with an agricultural base. This resulted in a single, homogeneous cultural sphere during latter part of the Late Woodland, as evidenced by Shenk's Ferry ceramics. They were followed by a proto-historic, or contact period settlement at Sheep Rock Shelter, as illustrated by the Shultz Incised pottery in the latest strata, which suggests a transitory Susquehannock occupation of the shelter (Michaels 1968:79).

All evidence indicates that throughout these three prehistoric periods the study area was used for a wide variety of prehistoric applications. Given the diurnal, seasonal, and cyclical changes in location and density of many of the species hunted throughout this time, areas like the Raystown Basin no doubt provided prehistoric peoples with sufficient ecological diversity to offer attractive alternatives to the more accessible hunting territories.

2. Known Sites

Active search for archeological sites in the Raystown Branch Basin, floodplain and rock shelters was pursued by local collectors until the late 1950s when several rock shelters containing an abundance of prehistoric material culture was reported to the Pennsylvania State Museum. During the 1960s, several years of test excavations were then jointly undertaken by the Pennsylvania State Museum and the Pennsylvania State University. A survey of the proposed Raystown Lake project covered 30 miles of floodplain, terraces, and rock shelters in 1965 (Smith 1966). Smith identified 35 sites including several rock shelters and terrace and floodplain sites. The sites exhibited diagnostic artifacts belonging to the Archaic and Woodland periods. Most important to the understanding of the prehistoric past within the Raystown Branch was the excavation of Sheep Rock Shelter (36Hn1) which documented the material culture of Native American populations through the prehistoric period.

In 1977, James W. Hatch of Pennsylvania State University conducted a cultural resource investigation of Upper Trough Creek for the Corps of Engineers. The survey area was upland, a portion of the side slopes of Sideling Hill. Hatch anticipated that any prehistoric landuse in this environment would be limited to ephemeral hunting, butchering and trapping sites, and that material remains from these activities would be of low density and difficult to locate. He identified ten sites, five of which had limited prehistoric remains. All of the sites were immediately adjacent to the Upper Little Trough Creek, leading Hatch to conclude that upland landuse patterns would be largely focused upon the areas adjacent to secondary streams (Hatch 1977). Similarly, in 1982, the Army Corps of Engineers conducted a small Phase I survey along Township Road T-430. Several small areas of prehistoric lithic reduction was evidenced on alluvial benches (Israel 1982).

Prior to the construction of the dam, archeological surveys documented five prehistoric sites in the river terrace below the inundation zone 36Hu8, 36, 54, 55 and 58. (Mount Union Quad)

3. Historic Settlement Overview

Before the American Revolution the subbasin was occupied primarily by the Native Americans. There were a few early settlers, such as those in the Sinking Spring Valley, who were mining lead for Philadelphia markets. However, Indian attacks were frequent and the settlers often sought protection at Fort Roberdau, one of a series of frontier forts that had been hastily constructed to protect British outposts and frontier families (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:24).

After the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, a treaty was reached between Pennsylvania and the Indian nations. Westward land was opened and settlers moved to the new lands in great numbers. Because of the rugged terrain and poor soil, farming was confined to the river valleys. Since food and shelter were the primary consideration for existence, gristmills and sawmills were constructed along the waterways. Thus, settlement was very much river and stream oriented (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:24).

The population in most of the area was sparse for many years and increased very little up to 1830. At that time, the building of turnpikes, canals, and railroads began to advance, linking this remote section with eastern markets. For example, Hollidaysburg was founded in 1786 by Adam and William Holliday, who were Irish immigrants. Town population leaped from 72 to 1,896 between 1830 and 1840, when the first unified transportation system was completed across the state with the Portage Railroad between Johnstown and Hollidaysburg as the key link (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:24).

Beginning in the nineteenth century, agriculture became an important industry in the region. Currently, dairy farms predominate, but beef cattle, poultry, and fruit are also produced. Although farms are operated throughout the region, the products vary greatly, influenced by soil type, slope, distance to transportation, and other factors. Limestone regions are important areas for cultivars, while the sloped areas dominated by red and brown shale were able to be formerly farmed by 19th century machinery, but steep slopes and modern machinery no longer permit cultivation. Much of this land has since reverted to woodland (Merkel 1978:1). The 1873 Atlas of Blair and Huntingdon Counties (Figure 5, 1873 Atlas) evidences that these farming settlements were located along adjacent roadways or near navigable waterways.

Other important early industries were based upon the natural resources available in this region, including the harvesting of wood, quarrying operations, and some small industrial operations. Wood has been historically harvested for pulp and timber, and there is currently operations in the area for the production of lumber and veneer. Several large limestone quarries are located in Huntingdon County. Sand is also extracted, used for brick and glass manufacture (Merkel 1978:1).

Spurred by the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, the Pennsylvania legislature authorized construction between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh of a complete system of rail - water transportation, which was completed in 1834. The Portage Railroad was an ingenious system of levels and inclined planes over the mountains between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown connecting the eastern and western canal terminals. At its most efficient period, the Portage entailed thirty-three load and passenger changes or transfers and was easily disrupted by winter ice and spring floods. Twenty-three years after the line was built, it was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:24).

The development of Altoona was similar to that of Hollidaysburg. In 1849, the town was laid out; five years later the railroad lines were extended over the Alleghenies to connect Pittsburgh with the East. German, Scottish, and Irish immigrants soon appeared. Further immigration ensued when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased thirty-five acres for depot shops and offices, and Altoona became the center of the railroad operation between the east coast and the midwest (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:24).

The Broad Top field of bituminous coal, located southwest of Altoona also played a role in the area's development. The transportation network within the area brought coal to the markets. Machine shops and repair shops were constructed to serve the mines. Furthermore, industries established near the mine fields were an indirect product of the mining. For example, because the mines provided little employment for women, industries such as textiles, silk and apparel soon developed and employed women exclusively. The demand for soft coal was generated by an expanding steel industry and much of the subbasin's coal was consumed by the steel mills in Johnstown. Also, the railroad used vast amounts of coal in their steam locomotives. The nature of the bituminous coal mines affected development. Wide dispersal of coal seams meant that miners were in the move. This tended to make mining camps or towns small and isolated (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:24)

Although much of the subbasin remained rural, there was a degree of local industry as factories developed in the river valleys. The floodplains contained flat, broad expanses of land, railroad lines for transportation, and water which industries needed for cooling, cleaning, and processing. The river was also a dumping location for both liquid and solid wastes (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:25).

The area economy faltered when the coal and railroad industries began their decline after World War II. Employment in the mines decreased as the demand for coal decreased and as mining automation increased. Coal lost most of its market to oil and gas, which were easier to transport and store. Railroad jobs were lost to the diesel engines and to the use of automobiles (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:25).

4. Known Historic Sites

There are no historic resources recorded within the records of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. In an effort to locate historic sites recorded within documentary evidence, primary sources of information were the Atlas of Blair and Huntingdon Counties, Pennsylvania, A. Pomeroy and Company, 1873, and the records of the Corps of Engineers, especially the 1966 - 1968 Raystown Lake and Dam General Design Memorandum and associated technical appendices.

III. SITE SPECIFIC INVESTIGATIONS

A. Disturbance Survey

Prior to the initiation of this project, the Corps of Engineers determined that the Raystown RPI project, although dominated by steep terrain, offered a limited number of areas which could have provided human inhabitation. This assessment was based upon slope and soils, without specific reference to distance to water factors. By and far, that majority of prehistoric activity along the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River was concentrated along the alluviated floodplains of the river. All of these floodplains are currently inundated.

Due to the fact that the present terrain is a minimum of 125 feet above the former floodplain, combined with the knowledge of the intensive usage of the floodplain, it was considered that the entire RPI project area had a low to moderate sensitivity for prehistoric use, primarily for foraging, lithic collection, and hunting areas. The distance to water, steep slopes surrounding any level lands, and poor soil suitability would restrict occupation of a majority of the area for any length of time.

During the reconnaissance of the Raystown project area, the above general assumptions about landuse were strongly confirmed. It was found that the ridge tops were heavily eroded, and the surface was dominated by shale fragments and powdered shale (Plate 2). With the exception of a thin lens of leaf litter, little to no A horizon soils were noted on the ridge tops. It was evident that the high ridges, constantly scoured by winds and erosion, were significantly affected. There was no evidence of any human activity on these ridge tops, being a mile or more from potable water and having no loamy soils. These areas were probably used for hunting and gathering purposes, but no artifacts were located to support this. Due to the dominance of shale in the substratum, it is unlikely that any lithic procurement was conducted along these ridges.

B. Historic Sensitivity Zones

The areas within the Raystown PRI project area that were considered sensitive for historic period sites was directed by information culled from historic and modern maps. In this situation, the 1873 Atlas of Huntingdon County was the primary resource used for locating historic sites. Later maps were viewed, but they only repeated structural location information provided by the 1873 map. The structures identified on the map existed in the 20th century, but only a few survived to the acquisition of lands by the Government for the Raystown Lake construction.

Given the steep terrain that dominates the project area, the location of historic sites was found to be a relatively easy task of identifying the few terraces that could have supported inhabitation. In general, all of the historic sites were readily

apparent on the landscape by dense primary growth vegetation and by extant former roadways.

1. Andrew Grubb House

The Andrew Grubb House is located on the 1873 Atlas map of Penn Township (Figure 5) on the crest of a hill in the northernmost portion of the study area. The area is currently on the border between the RPI project area and the Fish and Game Commission mitigation area.

Historical documentation of the landowner revealed that Abraham Grubb was born on May 15, 1818 in McConnellstown. According to a contemporary source:

At the age of twenty, he began to learn carpentry and after three years became a journeyman, filling that position for two years. Then he began business for himself in the valley, building many farm houses and barns, besides several houses in McConnellstown.... (Runk and Co. 1897:186)

Study of the 1873 map of Penn Township shows strong evidence of the historicity of this book. Five residences in Penn Township are attributed as owned by Abraham Grubb. Thus, we may assume that he was a landlord, maintaining his own residence in McConnellstown.

Reconnaissance of the Abraham Grubb property revealed that the farm site is marked by several abandoned roadways and a single stone platform (Figure 6). The farm road intersects the road along Allegrippa Ridge at the location shown on the 1873 Atlas as the site of the farm complex. The terrain was generally level in an area of fifty feet by 100 feet, but no structural remains were evident. Behind the terrace, on a slope of 15 degrees, a small bottle and can dump was noted.

In general, the Grubb Farm appears to be a tenant farm of little note. No architectural or archeological remains were identified, and no artifacts were noted with the exception of modern beer and soda containers.

2. Anderson Farm

The Anderson Farm was located along the upper portion of Township Road T-404 (Figure 7). No historic documentation was found to identify the landowner, or historic uses of the property. A farm or residence is shown on the 1873 Atlas map of the township, denoted as "A. Anderson."

Field investigations of the Anderson revealed that the site shown on the 1873 Atlas was a small terrace above a sloping field or pasture area (Plate 3, Figure 7). Reconnaissance of the terrace identified a number of bulldozer ruts, animal burrows, and possible structural shafts. One large area, with the soil removed from a

slope, suggested the location of a partial basement associated with the house. However, the integrity of these remains were highly compromised by other, modern activities which evidently disturbed the soil surfaces. The size of the possible cellar feature suggested a small house of approximately 20 x 30 feet, with a half basement. It is likely this residence represented a low income resident of the area.

3. A. Park Farm

The Park Farm was located along the upper portion of Township Road T-404. No historic documentation was found to identify the landowner, or historic uses of the property. A farm or residence is shown on the 1873 Atlas map of the township, denoted as "A. Park" (Figure 5).

Field investigations of the Park Farm reflected the results of the Grubb and Alexander Farms. The house site was readily identifiable as a upper terrace in the steep environment, but the site of the residence was largely obscured by vegetation, bulldozing scars, timbering, and animal burrows (Plate 4). As at the other house sites, large stones, possibly foundation materials, were scattered in disarray across the site. Several fragments of earthenware and a piece of slate shingling were collected. No intact structural elements were located on the property.

4. G. Weight Farm

The Henry Weight Farm was located along Township Road T-404 (Figure 8). Historical documentation identified that Henry Weight, Jr. was born in May 13, 1844, the son of Henry and Hannah Weight. He learned the milling trade at the age of fourteen, and originally worked in Water Street, Huntingdon county. Of his later life, it is recorded that:

...From Water Street he removed to McConnellstown, and worked there for two or three years; then to the mill at Raystown Branch, then to Broad Top, and later to Orbisonia, where he superintended a mill for fourteen years. In 1864 Mr. Weight bought a farm in Springfield Township, Huntingdon County, which he cultivated until 1889, running mills at various times during the same period... (Runk and Co., 1897:407).

Field investigations of the property identified that the Upper Corners property was the site of the aforementioned "mill at Raystown Branch", owned by a G. Weight in 1873. The intact architectural features recorded at this site consisted of a stone springhouse and mill raceway. The spring house measured 3 feet by 3 feet, and had been rebuilt in the 20th century using concrete mortar and included the addition of a drainage pipe (Plates 5 and 6). To the south of the springhouse was an area overgrown in thorns and other dense vegetation, suggesting the location of the house. South of the house was a small drainage, which had been

modified with the construction of stone walls on both banks. The construction was designed to force the available water into a narrow chute of two feet (Plates 7 and 8). Its design immediately suggested a raceway for a small milling operation, possibly a lumbering mill.

5. "Corners" Farm

The "Corners" Farm is located in the RPI Project Area, specifically in the proposed location of the Conference Center (Figure 9). It is shown on the 1874 atlas map as the residence of "H. B. Brumbaugh" (Figure 5).

Historical documentation revealed that this farm was the one-time residence of Henry Boyer Brumbaugh, founder of the Juniata College. The farm was apparently established by John and Catherine (Boyer) Brumbaugh, as part of the familial divisions from the previous generation, which had residence at the National Register listed Brumbaugh House, several miles away. John Brumbaugh "owned a farm in Penn Township, Huntingdon County, on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River" (Jordan 1913:832). This farm was identified as the "Corners" Farm, owned at one time by David Brumbaugh. His son, Henry Boyer Brumbaugh, born on April 1, 1836 "spent his early days on the farm along the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and obtained his early education in the public school" (Jordan 1913:832-833). H.B. Brumbaugh is shown on the 1873 Atlas map of Penn Township as the owner of the so-called "Corners" Farm. In 1870, Henry Brumbaugh established the "Pilgrim", a newspaper for German Brethren, and in 1876 established the first classes of the Juniata College in a small brick building at 14th and Washington Streets, Huntingdon. After the college was erected in the 1880s, Henry Brumbaugh became the minister for its church and the dean of the Bible School.

This property was granted by Leslie R. Kelly and Dorothy to Lester R. and Dorothy Kelly on August 18, 1949, recorded in the Huntingdon county Deeds, Book V, Volume 8, Page 238. The Lester and Dorothy Kelly sold the 76.48 acres to the Corps of Engineers for the Raystown Lake Project, on February 25, 1970, and recorded in Deed Book 87, Page 542. A photograph, ca. 1968, shows the farm about the time that the Kelly family sold the property to the Corps of Engineers for construction of the Raystown Lake project (Plate 9 and 10). It shows a large three story farmhouse fronting on the township road, a large penned barn in the rear of the complex, and several smaller agricultural buildings inbetween.

6. German Baptist Brethren Church

The German Baptist Brethren Church was first promoted in Penn Township at James Creek, where a congregation was organized in 1858. Among the early leaders were John Shinefelt, Christian Hoover, John Martin, George Brumbaugh and Isaac Brumbaugh. A large church was established thereafter near Marklesburg. In the 1870's, smaller churches were established at Coffee Run and on the Raystown

Branch in Penn Township (Africa 1883:339).

The Raystown Branch Church is shown on the 1873 map of the township as located within the present study area (Figure 5). The Brethren wrote of its initiation:

The following April 20 [1873], to meet the needs of a group of members living near the Raystown Dam, the congregation decided to erect a church house, 30 x 36 feet. This was sometimes called the Bethel House, or the "Corner." For a time the outlook was encouraging, but the work there went back until now there is but a family or two of its members. Summer Sunday-school is held, and there was a good opportunity for building up a good congregation at this point (Church of the Brethren, N. D., p. 110).

Reconnaissance of the area of the church failed to record any above ground structural elements of the church. The location, however, was discernable by the location of grave pits and extant barbed wire fencing. The church appeared to exist on the front half of the rectangle shown in Figure 10.

7. German Baptist Church Cemetery

In 1968, the Baltimore District published a Cemetery Relocation Plan as part of the General Design Memorandum for the Raystown Dam project. The cemetery relocation plan identified thirteen cemeteries below the 815 foot elevation, the project limits at the time. Subsequently, the lake was impounded only to a level of 786 feet, so that some of the cemeteries which were relocated remained above the current pool levels (COE, 1968).

One such cemetery, the Upper Corners Cemetery, is located within the present study area (Figure 10). This property was designated as Tract 1605C, containing 27 graves (Figures 11 and 12). It was relocated due to its position below the 815 foot contour. The following graves were identified and relocated from this cemetery (Table 1):

The cemetery was located along Township Road T-404, enclosed within a fenced area of 122 feet by 62 feet. The front portion of the fenced area, when compared to the 1873 map of the area reveals that the front portion of the property contained the German Baptist Church. Plate 10 is a ca. 1968 photograph of the cemetery, looking north, Plate 11 is a photograph of the same period, facing west.

Reconnaissance of the cemetery revealed that the property is sufficiently intact to retain part of the original fencing and the partially infilled burial shafts evident on the surface.

TABLE 1: INTERMENTS IN UPPERS CORNERS CEMETERY

| Grave | Deceased | Birth Date | Death Date | Reinternment | |
|-------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | Unknown | ? | ? | Old Stone Church | |
| 2 | Ellen Showalter | 1826 | 1904 | " | " |
| 3 | Isaac Showalter | 1836 | 1914 | " | " |
| 4 | Sophia Showalter | 1836 | 1888 | " | " |
| 5 | Ethel G. Showalter | 1903 | 1903 | " | " |
| 6 | Alexandra McCall | 1840 | 1906 | " | " |
| 7 | Ellen McCall | 1844 | 1902 | " | " |
| 8 | Isaac Norris | 1819 | 1898 | " | " |
| 9 | Mary Norris | 1823 | 1901 | " | " |
| 10 | Thomas Norris | 1815 | 1899 | " | " |
| 11 | Nancy Norris | 1824 | 1892 | " | " |
| 12 | Unknown | ? | ? | " | " |
| 13 | Maggie Norris | 1882 | 1887 | Union Cemetery | |
| 14 | Lula M. Norris | 1891 | 1891 | " | " |
| 15 | Unknown | ? | ? | Old Stone Church | |
| 16 | Unknown | ? | ? | " | " |
| 17 | John A. Showalter | 1832 | 1892 | " | " |
| 18 | Susan A. Showalter | ND | ND | " | " |
| 19 | Unknown | ? | ? | " | " |
| 20 | Unknown | ? | ? | " | " |
| 21 | John J. Showalter | 1873 | 1878 | " | " |
| 22 | Abram Showalter | 1874 | 1878 | " | " |
| 23 | Norris (daughter) | 1891 | 1891 | " | " |
| 24 | Mary Ellen Fisher | 1884 | 1889 | White Church | |
| 25 | McCall (son) | 1898 | 1898 | Union Cemetery | |
| 26 | Unknown | ? | ? | Old Stone Church | |
| 27 | Cyrus G. Garner | 1879 | 1880 | " | " |

SOURCE: COE, 1968.

8. Upper Corners School

The Upper Corners Farm was located adjacent to and south of the German Baptist Church. Its relationship is shown on the 1873 Atlas Map of the area (Figure 5). Little was recorded about the duration of the school, or the time of its closure. Reconnaissance of the area failed to identify any clear remains from the school, although there is some wooden debris in the vicinity which could mark its location.

III. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers conducted Phase I archeological and architectural investigations of Raystown RPI project area. The proposed actions consist of construction of a hotel/conference center complex, golf course, and road network, associated utility facilities and lines. Due to the potential to affect significant cultural properties, Phase I investigations were initiated.

The Phase I investigations consisted of an analysis of erosion and prior disturbance, a site visit to assess present conditions, a review of state site files, and field reconnaissance. Due to the limited nature of the reconnaissance, shovel testing was limited to areas to determine the extent of disturbance.

The project has identified eight discrete locations of historic sites, summarized as five residences, and a church/school/cemetery complex. Three of the residences, the Grubb, Park and Alexander Farms, are apparently disturbed, former tenant farms with little information potential. The remaining five sites have the potential to containing archeological information relevant to the history of the region. All five sites may be directly and adversely affected by the proposed action. Pending the availability of funds from higher authority, we recommend Phase II investigations. In the event funds are not available, these five sites will be avoided and removed from consideration for development.

All other portions of the property were found to be either 1) steeply sloping, or 2) terrace ridgetops of eroded shale, with no A/B horizons extant. Therefore, no further investigations are justified for the remainder of the Raystown RPI property.

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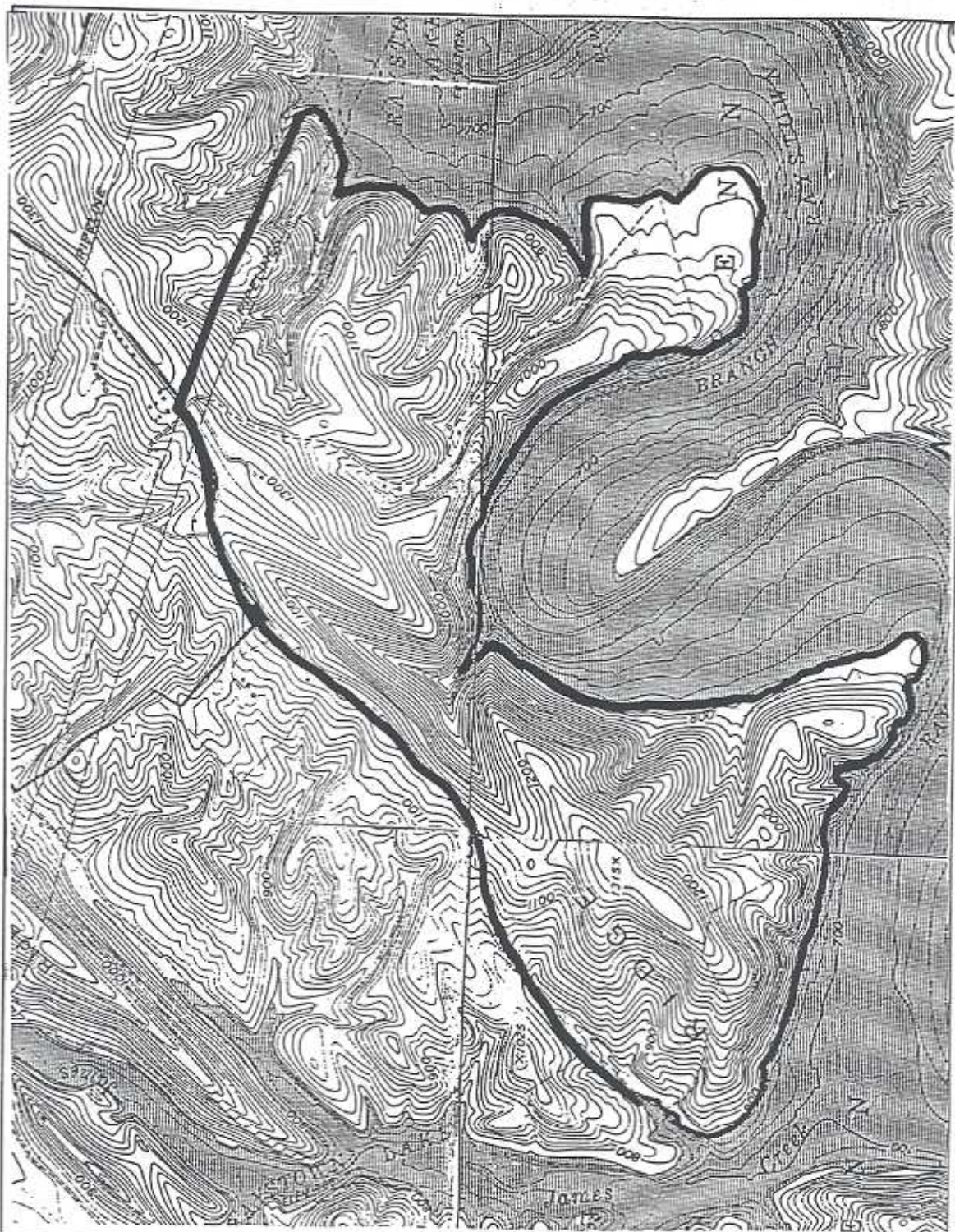


FIGURE 2
RAYSTOWN RPI PROJECT

Baltimore District
U.S. Army COE
Baltimore, MD 21203

PROJECT AREA MAP

United States Geological Survey,
(U.S.G.S.), Huntingdon,
Entriken, Cassville, and
Williamsburg Quadrangles

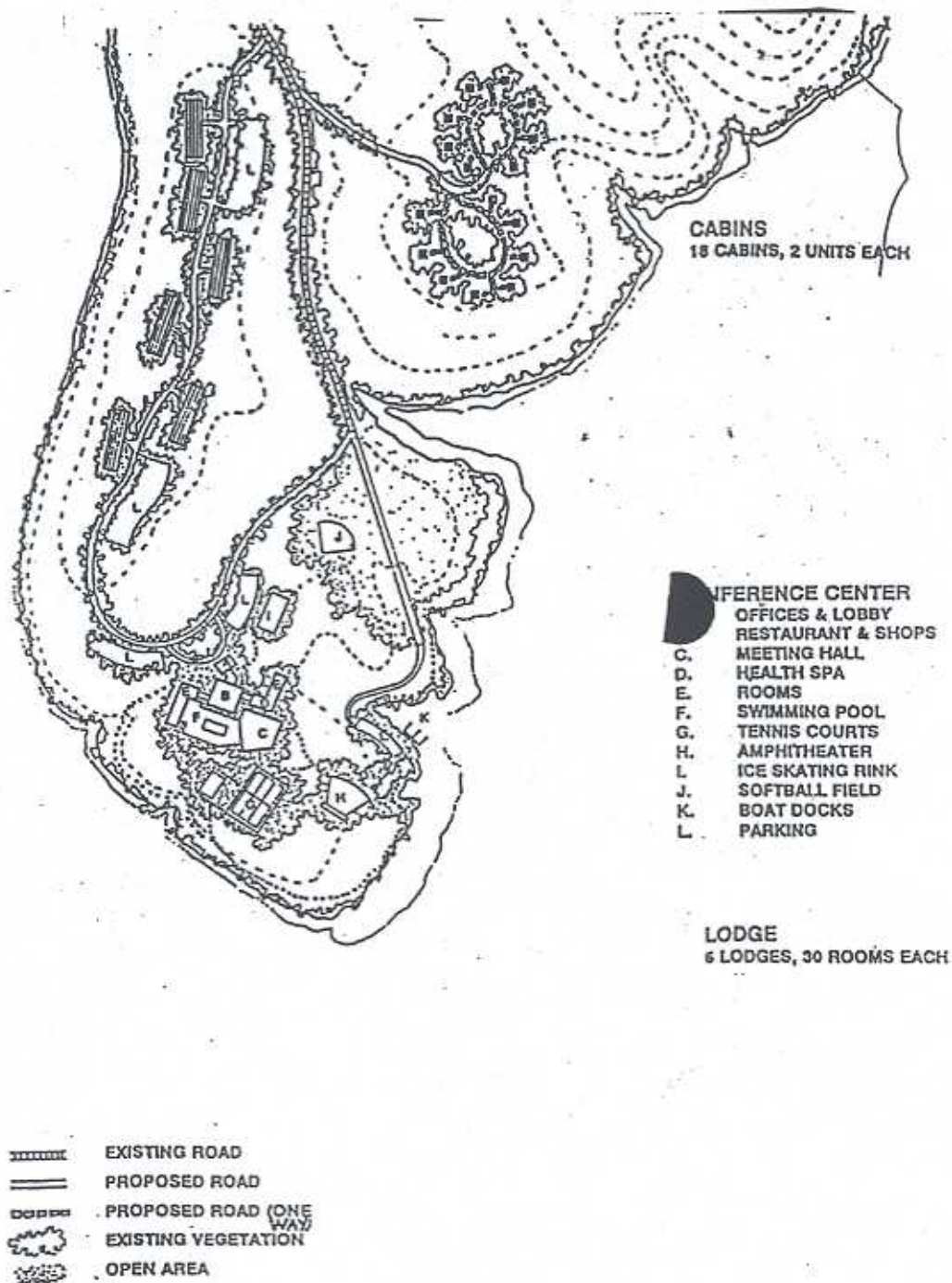


FIGURE 3
RAYSTOWN RPI PROJECT

Baltimore District
U.S. Army COE
Baltimore, MD 21203

PROJECT CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

Source: U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers, Baltimore District



FIGURE 4
RAYSTOWN RPI PROJECT

Baltimore District
U.S. Army COE
Baltimore, MD 21203

SOIL SURVEY MAP

Source: U.S.D.A., Soil Survey of
Huntingdon County, PA., 1978,
Plate 39.

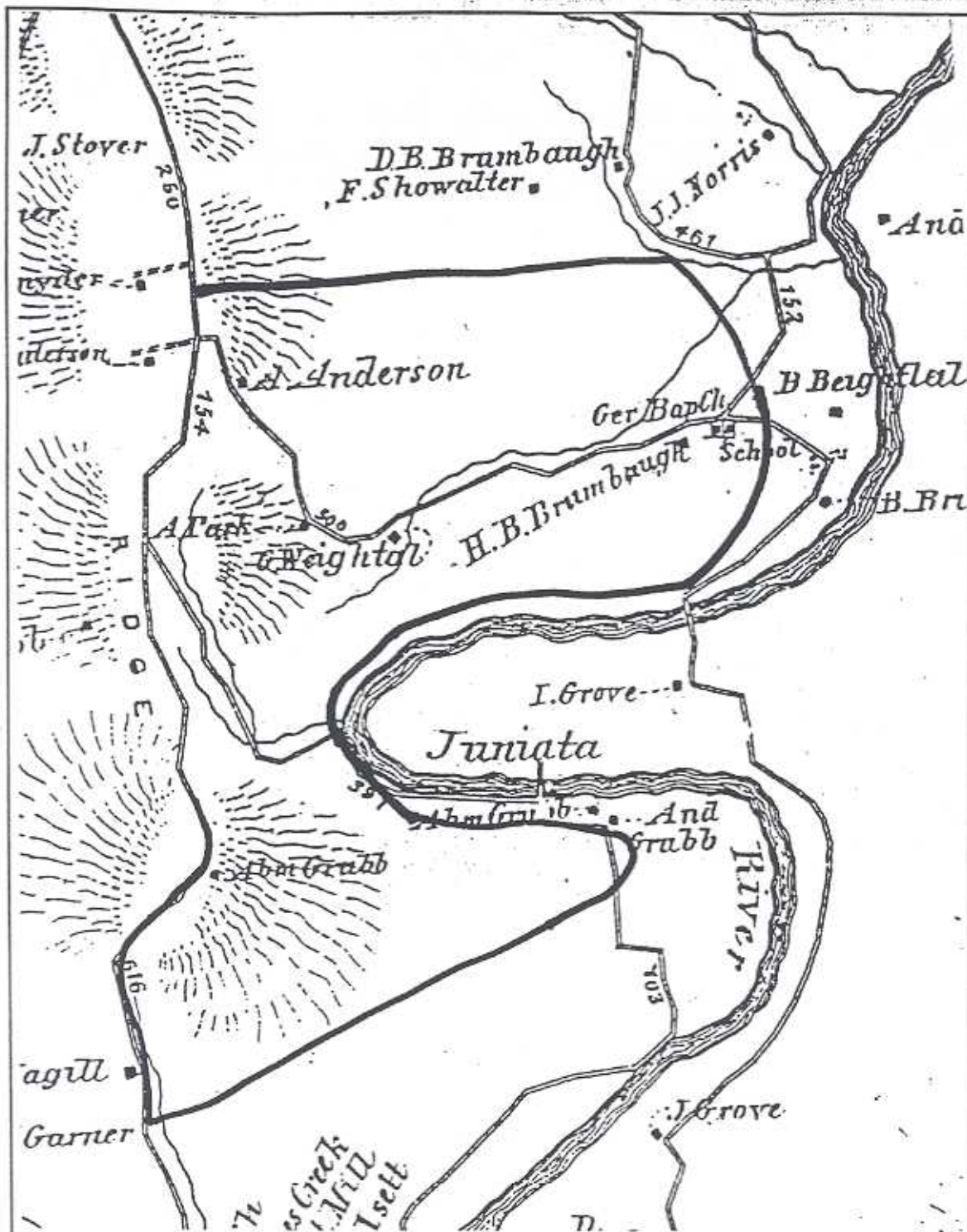


FIGURE 5
RAYSTOWN RPI PROJECT

Baltimore District
U.S. Army COE
Baltimore, MD 21203

1873 ATLAS MAP OF AREA

Source: Pomeroy and Co., Atlas
of Blair and Huntingdon Co.,
PA, 1873, Penn Township.

Figure 6

*[Map is withheld to protect location of sensitive resources.
Original report and maps are maintained in project files of the
Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.]*

Figure 7

*[Map is withheld to protect location of sensitive resources.
Original report and maps are maintained in project files of the
Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.]*

Figure 8

*[Map is withheld to protect location of sensitive resources.
Original report and maps are maintained in project files of the
Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.]*

Figure 9

*[Map is withheld to protect location of sensitive resources.
Original report and maps are maintained in project files of the
Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.]*

Figure 10

*[Map is withheld to protect location of sensitive resources.
Original report and maps are maintained in project files of the
Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.]*

Figure 11

*[Map is withheld to protect location of sensitive resources.
Original report and maps are maintained in project files of the
Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.]*

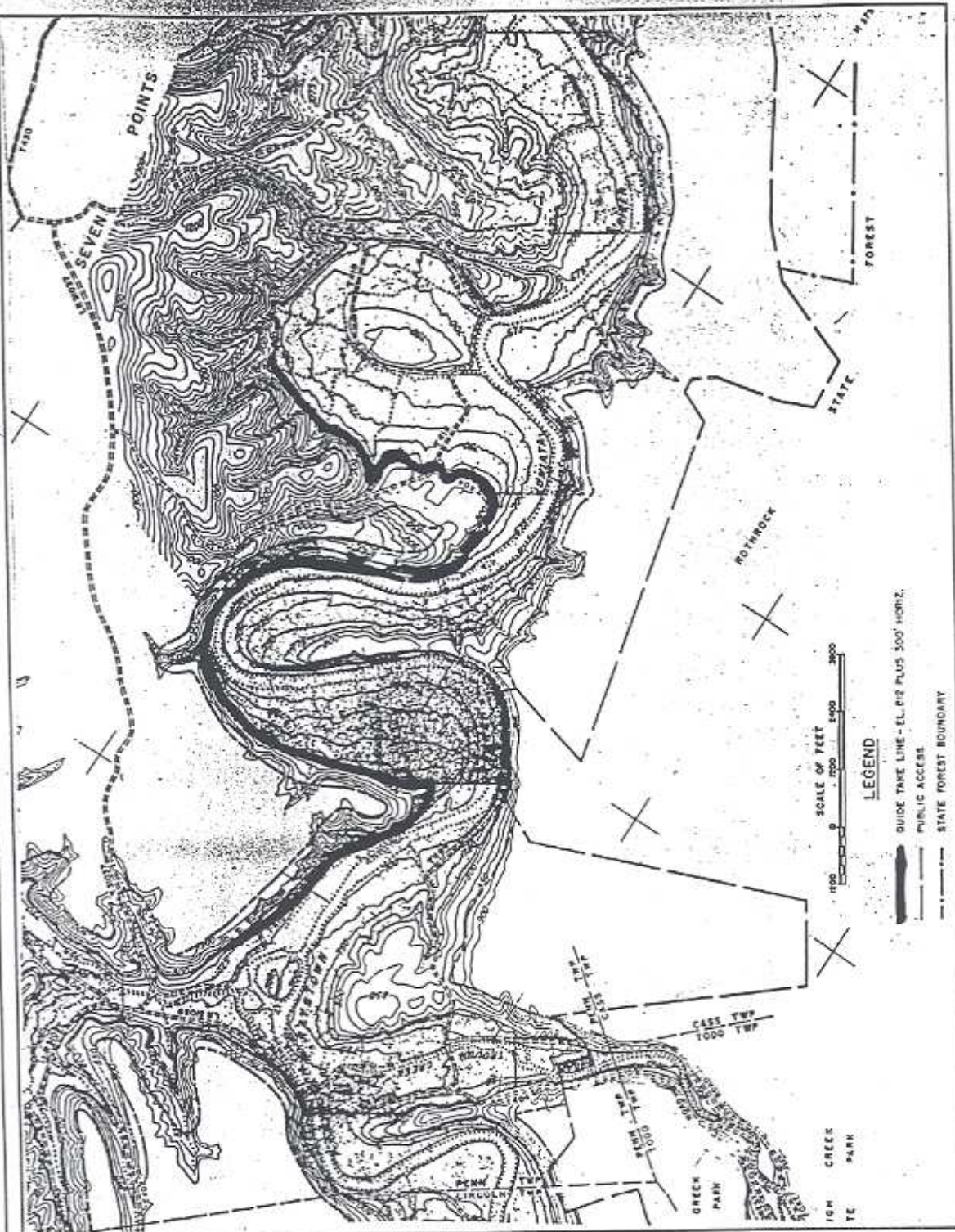


FIGURE 12
RAYSTOWN RPI PROJECT

Baltimore District
U.S. Army COE
Baltimore, MD 21203

PRE-LAKE RAYSTOWN MAP

Source: U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers, Baltimore District
1966, Plate 3-3B.